Confronts His Accusers in Open Court at Rennes.

WITH INTENSE EMOTION

He Denies all Charges as Fast as Presented.

TOWN IS SLEEPILY QUIET

Examining Judge Harsh But Prob ably Just-The "Lady in White" -The Borderesa in Court,

Rennes, Aug. 7.-The proceedings of the bourt-martial before which Captain Drevfus is o ntrial opened at ten minutes past entered the court room with a firm step in a buzz of conversation. though his features were pallid. He is partl bald and what hair he has is gray and close-cropped. He answered the formal questions of the judge as to his

The trial opened, so far as Rennes is boncerned, in an atmosphere of perfect tranquility. The population is apparently indifferent. Only a small crowd, at the tnost fftey persons, had gathered outside the entrance to the Lycee by 6 b'clock. A majority of these were jourhalists. The perfect of police and Chief of the Secret Police Viguer arrived just before 6 and began the superintendence of police measures. At this time only half a dozen of gendarmes were visible. They were stationed at the portal of the Lycee and inside the garden in front of the Lycee, which is separated from the sidewalk of the Avenue de la Care by a high fron railing, which no one was allowed to pass until Drevfus had been transferred from the military prison to the room within the Lycee building where he was to await the moment when he should be summoned to enter the

Strong detachments of gendarmes, or foot and mounted, b gan to arrive at 6 o'clock and took up their positions in side streets around the Lycee. At 6:15 the perfect of police gave the order to close the Avenue de la Gare for 20 yards in front of the Lovee and also all by streets lending to the avenue. The gendarmes were immediately drawn up along the avenue and the space in front of the Lycee was cleared of all spectators. A detachment of infantry was drawn across the avenue in two double lines, leaving between them a passage from the military prison to the entrance-The crowd, which by that was kept by the gendarmes at a distance of 100 yards on either side of the

Captain Dreyfus emerged from the milltary prison under escart of a Heutenant and four gendarmes. He crossed the railroad quickly and disappeared within then removed his kepl and took the seat the Lycee, the hedge of soldiers hiding him from view.

generals passed with hardly a cheer from the spectators, General Mercier filone being greeted with a few cries of "Vive drove up in a closed carriage. Licutenant Colonel Picquint arrived on foot at 5:29 wearing a silk hat and black frock coat with the red ribbon of the Legion. of Honor in the buttonhole. No demonstration was made upon his arrival; but he appeared in a most cheerful mood, smilling and chatting with friends, and if he may be judged by his bearing, he is sanguine of a favorable issue of the trial,

most animated. Every inch of space was filled a quarter of an hour before the proceedings opened. The large, siry, well interrogatory. lighted room in which the trial takes place is in the form of a concert hall with a statge and proscenium. The platform of the stage has been brought forward beyond the footlights. The room is painted a light brown, with the names of famous Britons, such as Le Sage, Renan and Chateaubri and inscribed in golden letters on an ornamental band about andway between the floor and ceiling. A long table, covered with dark-blue cloth. was ranged in front of the stage, behind which were the seats of the members of the court-martial. A high-backed arm chair had been provided for the president. The seats were of polished mahogany and were upholsiered in dark red cloth, Echind the members of the court sat the supplementary judges, who raust attend all sittings and be able to replace any member who may fall ill or otherwise be unable to be present. Sehind the supplementary judges were a

few privileged members of the public On a portion of the stage extending in front of the proscenium was placed the bar at which the wirnesses were heard. The bar is a wooden frame of light polished oak. It stood out prominently against the dark, cloth-covered judge's table. On the fight end of this extended platform stood a table for the use of tions that he find relations with German Mattres Labori and De aMnge, counsel for the prisoner, and their two secre- flercely indignant terms. tories. At the left ride was placed a table for Major Carriere, the official representative of the government and his that you are accused of having brought assistants. On the other side of the hall about machinations or held relations with was a solid mass of newspaper men, for whom rough pine tables and benches had

been provided. MM. Laborf and De Mange, on entering, were greeted with warm hand-shakes Former President Cas mir-Perier, in a state during the course of these proceedfrock coat and wearing the rosette of the begion of Honor in his buttonhole, en- for your defense." tered shortly before 7. An officer met him at the door and conducted him to one ration of his innocence, repeating several the other.

of the velvet-covered chairs reserved for witnesses. The ex-president found himself between Generals Billot and Chanlone, both in parade uniform. Other exministers of war, Generals Mercler and Zurlinden and M. Cavaginac, were seated in a row behind him. Lieutenant Colonel Picquart took a seat without any demonstration for or against him.

Matthew Dreyfus, Dreyfus father-inaw, M. Hadamard, Jules Clarette and Marcel-Provost were among the audi-

In the center of the hall were placed chairs for the witnesses. Behind these was another batch of the privileged pub-He and then a row of soldiers, in parade uniform, drawn across the hall, with fixed bayonets. A narrow space between the troops and the back of the hall was filled with the "general public," includgendarmes sprinkled among them. Back the witnesses take the oath. Facing this at the back of the hall, was a bust, representing the republic, with the letters 'R. F.," "Republique Française."

At II o'clock MM. Labori and De Mange and Major Carriere, with their assistants, took their seats, and the witnesses followed. Then sharp words from the officer commanding the soldiers at the back of the court rang out: "Carry arms. "Present arms." There was a rattle of arms and, a moment later, Colbers of the court, walked on to the stage from a room near by and took seats at the table. A deep silence fell on the the bordereau was pasted: 7 o'clock this morning. Captain Dreyfus audience, who, up to then, had engaged

Colonel Jounust and his colleagues wer in full parade uniform, with aigrettes in the front of their peaked shakos. Colonel I am a victim-" His voice here was Jouanst's aigrette was white; the others | choked with sobs, which must have stirrwere tri-colored. On the right hand of ed every spectator in the court. The voice name, age, etc., in a clear, determined Colonel Jouanst sat Lieutenant Brongni-Noice. He sat facing the judges with his art, Major de Broon and Captain Parfait, hands resting on his knees, an impassable all of the artilllery. On his left hand As he ended his reply, with the words were Majors Profillet and Merle and Captain Beauavais, also of the artillery. An interesting figure, seated behind the

judges, was the woman known as Mudam "the white lady," who never absented herself from any sproceedings connected with the Dreyfus affair, including all sessions of the Esterhary, Zola and Picquart trials, and the proceedings of the court of cassation. All the actors in the drama are known to her. She is a pronounced Dreyfusard, very rich and wears splendid pearls. She was dressel today in a "picture" hat, with black and white trimmings and a pink bodice.

The splendid gold-laced uniforms of the generals summoned as witnesses, and the uniforms of the judges, soldiers and various officers present, combined to light up the dark tints with which the walls of the hall were painted, and gave a bright apppearance to the court room.

Immediately after Colonel Jouaust was seated, he gave order to bring the prisoner in. All eyes were then turned to the right of the stage, beside which was a door leading to the room in which Dreyteeth were set with a determined but not during the court's retirements. defiant bearing. He walked quickly, with for Captain Dreyfus across the avenue almost an elastic step, and ascended the Carriere said he thought the absence of front of the fudges. There h drew him. time has increased to a few hundreds, self up erect, brought his right hand sharply to the peak of his kepi, or milltary cap, giving the military salute, showing that years of incarceration on Devil's Island and terrible anguish of body and mind had not impaired his soldierly instinct and bearing. The prisoner placed for him, facing his judges, just the construction of the break? in front of his counsel's table, and with The principal personages in the trial his back to the audience. Behind him sat arrived between 6:30 and 7 o'clock. The a gendarme, holding a sheathed sabre in his hand. Dreyfus, in a new uniform of captain of artillery, dark blus, with red facings, fixedly regarding the judges Farmee," and "Vive Mercier," as he with immovable features and without stirring hand or foot, scarcely moving his head during the whole proceedings, ex-

cept when he entered and left the room. After the formal proceedings, which occupled a couple of hours, Colenel Jouanst began the examination of Dreyfus respecting the famous bordereau, and what Dreyfus did with, or could have known of, its existence. When Dreyfus, wearing eyeglasses, rose from his seat for ex-The scane inside the court room was amination he stood erect, holding his kepi in his hand before him. He looked Colonel Jouanst in the face during the whole

Dreyfus' voice was harsh, nasal and no wise sympathetic. He spoke very low at first, and later, as he grew more used to his surroundings he spoke louder, more confidently and distinctly. The prisoner responded with military precision to the first questions of the judge, who opened with one abrupt order to stand up. Dreyfus thereupon stood, and Colonel Jouaust

"Your name?" "Alfred Dreyfus." "Your age?" "Thirty-nine years." "Your profession" "Captain of artillery." Where were you born?"

"Mulheuse." Colonel Jouanst treated Drevfus brusquely, almost brutally, and it was a matter of satisfaction to the friends of the prisoner when the latter set the judge himself right on certain dates connected with Dreyfus' stay on the general staff. It was an unimportant point; but it was

eloquent testimony to the kenness of Drevfus' intellect. The prisoner sat most of the time with his legs streached out, his spurs resting on the ground, his hands joined and rest ing on his lap. He repelled the insinuaofficers during his stuy in Alsacs, in

Colonel Jouanst began by saying: "I results from the documents just real, a foreign power, or one or more of its agents, in order to procure it means, by delivering it documents, indicated in the incriminating bordereau, to commit hostillties or undertake war against France. from numerous friends in the court room. I notify you that you will be allowed to

ings anything that appears to you useful Dreyfus replied with a vehement declatimes: "I am innocent," in a voice which quivered with emotion. The agonized manner in which he uttered his protestations of innocence had a most painful effect and must have evoked the sympathy even of his most inveterate enemies.

The prisoner grew more composed as the examination proceeded, answering every question without a moment's hesitation. The acoustics of the court room were abominable, only those within a few feet being able to follow the examination closely. Even M. Labori, who was seated behind Drevfus, within three yards of him, held his hand to his ear in order to catch the questions and answers.

Colonel Jouannt subjected Dreyfus to a rigorous examination, more in the style of a prosecuting counsel than a judge and made gestures of impatience at some direct denials which Dreyfus gave re ing a few journalists and detectives, with peatedly to the judge's questions. The prisoner's voice resounded frequently of the stage hung a cruciffx before which throughout the court room, as he energetically replied: "No, my colonel," or 'never, never." to questions put to him.

The widow of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, dressed in deep mourning, was present in court and replied to her name in the roll call of witnesses.

After the court had decided not to adjourn on account of the absence of certain witnesses, the clerk of the court was ordered to read M. Ormescheville's bill of indictment of 1891, which he did in a loud voice. Dreyfus, in the meanwhile, listenonel Jouanst, followed by the other mem- ing unmoved as the old charges against him were read.

er a long slip of jeardboard, upon which "Do you recognize this document?"

Drevfus replied with a passionate outburst: "No my Colonel. I am innocena. I declare it here, as I declared it in 1894, of the prisoner did not seem human. It resembled the cry of a wounded animal. "five years in the galleys. My wife! my children! my God: I am innocent; innocent!" Colonel Jonust said: "Then you deny it?"

Dreyfus replied: "Yes my colonel." On the court proceeding to the roll call of witnesses, the most notable absentees Esterhazy, Du Paty de Clam and Mile. Pays, Dreyfus half turned his head to the seats of the witnesses, no response was received, Dreyfus returned to his previous attitude, looking straight in front of him,

at Colonel Jouaust. Altogether about one hundred witness will called on by both sides. Major Carriere, the government commissary, then to the maneuvers because it was the cussaid that in view of the official mission of General Chantone and Major Paleologue to furnish the court with all the you would not go? necessary explanations respecting the secret dossier, their depositions as witnesses would probably occupy four days.

The court afterwards retired to deliberate upon the case of the absentce witnesses, the soldiers in the court room, in response to the word of command of the fus was awaiting the summons. Almost Lieutenant in charge, carrying and preeverybody but the most prominent of, senting arms, the judges leaving and reficers stood on their feet, some mounted entering to the rattle of rifles, as the line benches, to obtain a better view. There of soldiers brought their weapons, like were subdued cries of "sit down," amid a piece of machinery, smartly to the "prewhich the door opened and Captain Al- sent" and then dropped their butts heavily fred Dreyfus, preceded and followed by to the ground. This performance wes rea gendarme, emerged into the court room peated every time the court retired. Drey-His features were deathly pale and his fus was withdrawn into an inner room

On the final return of the court, Major three steps leading to the platform in Esterhary ought not to prevent the trial

"Let him come or not," he said, "it mat ters nothing to us." Colinel Jounust then read thebordereau, and afterwards asked:

"In 1890 you were at Bourges?" Dreyfus replied: "Yes, my colonel." Jonanst-The 120 break was then below made and you were in a pasition to know

Dreyfus-I knew the principle of it. -Jouanst-Had you any information respecting its working?

Dreyfus No. I did not know the details. never having worked it. Jouaust-Did you have the break at th military school?

Dreyfus-I don't remember. Jounust-At the begining of 1894 you enered the general staff?

Dreyfus-Yes my colonel. Jouaust-Have you talked on gun 120 and Its break?

Droyfus, when he had regained his composure, spoke distinctly and in a way which carried conviction with it. wering the last question he said: "No. I never had any knowledge of this gun while I was in the bureau of the general

Jouanst-The second document of the bordereau relates to mobilization. Had you any knowledge thereof? Drevfus-I was in that part of tht bur-

eau dealing with mobilization. Jouquet-You had to do with transports Now, when the regulations concerning the conveying of troops in 1894 wree modithere were difficulties in insuring the transport for troops, and provisional measures were taken which were changed in the following spring. Did you know

of these difficulties? Dreyfus-I had no knowledge of this question in 1894. I had certain documents concerning the provisioning and conveying of troops. Jouaust-You had papers in your poses

sion intended for print? Dreyfus-Yes. I sometimes made a mistake in the bureau to which they should be sent.

Jouaust-You had these papers twice? Drayfus-I did not have any confidential

Jouaust-You must have known the con ents of these documents? Dreyfus-I never asked for them from

Joyaust-The third document relates to

artillery formations. You ought to be acquainted with these matters? Dreytus-No. Jouaust-Major Morin-Milon sent you special documents from the 15th to serb of July, 1894, a month before the date

of the bordereau. Dreyfus-I only had incomplete informa-Journal-At the end of 1894 had you knowledge of the information sent to Lieutenant Bac by the third bureau, on the effectiveness of the batteries of the 120

Drevius-No. Jouanst (with a movement of impatence)-This is astonishing. The bureaus know what documents pass from one to

Bulletin Of The Wichita Vaily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday, August 9, 1898 Weather For Wickits Totay: Pair; continued warm; south winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

Horrible Murder in a Mospital 2 Carbolic Acid Sulcide at Taloga Meddlers in South America

1. Preyfus' Re-trial Is Began

3. Wichit: Livestock Markets Declines in Grain Markets Review of the Stock Market

5. Novel Feature of Street Fair Famine of Bread at Blackwell

6. How Wichita Grows Convention Euthusiasm

S. General Jimines and Ris Ambition Dewey in Virginius Days

Dreyfus-What I say is correst. Jouaust-I turn to the fourth docum note referring to Madagascar. There are two papers. A corporal who copied them saw you pass through his office going to the colonel's room.

Dreyfus-I went through occasionally . Jouanst-You could have obtained this ocument from the corporal's desk? Dreyfus-This Is not usual.

Jouanst-No: but it could be done. The popular was finished on the 28th and the bordereau dates from several days later. Now, for the fifth document. The proposed firing manual for field artillery Did you know the contents of the man-

Dreyfus (emphatically-Never. , Jouanst-A witnes ssays you communi ated it to him.

Dreyfus (vehemently)-No, never. Jouaust-A major lent this firing man-Dreyfus-No, my colonel. I deny it ab

olutely. Dreyfus the ntentered into an explanaion o fdates, but his memory failed him. Colonel Jouanst the ntook up the famous phrase "I am starting for the man-

euvers." He said: "You had never been tom fo ronly probationers to go. But at the date of bordereau you did not know Dreyfus-There had been fresh orders

Major Carriere here intervened, saying: But there were two sets of orders given. It was in September when it was

decided not to send the probationers to the maneuvers." Jounust-What work were you engaged on in the fourth and fifth bureaus? Dreyfus enumerated the different tasks, adding: 'I was only occupied with cur-

rent matters and perhaps a few studies, of which I forget the subjects. Jouanst-At the military school you were reproached with saying the Alsatians were happier as Germans than as

Frenchmen? Dreyfus-No. I never uttered such words.

Jouanst-How do you account for the had note against you, written by a certain general? Dreyfus-He said he wanted no Jews

on the general staff. Jounust-How did you know what he

Drevfus-Through conversations. Jouanst-You attributed this note to our religion? Dreyfus-Yes. \*

Jouanst-In 1892 you went to Mulhouse, What did you do there? Dreyfus-I went there three times, by ray of Basle, without a passport. Once

I arrived at my house I never went out. Jouanst--You went there in 1886? Dreyfus-Yes, possibly. Jouanst--Did you follow the German menecvers?

Drevfus-No. Jouanst-Did you converse with German officers?

Drevfus-I dray it absolutely Jouanst--What was your object in goor to Alexan?

Drayfus-For instruction. Jauaust--You studied transports? Drevfus-Yos.

Jouanst-You wrote certain informaon respecting the manufacture of the Robin shell. You said this information was requested by a professor of the mil itary scheel. This wats false. I am told you asked officers indiscreet queetlons. Dreyfus--It is not true.

Jouaust-Did you go to Brussels in 18:4? Drevfus-No. Jouanst-A witness affirms you went. Dreyfus-It is false.

Sounvet-You had relations with a wo-

Drevfus-Yes. Jounust-What nationality? Drevfus-Austrian. Jounust-How could you have such rentions, you an officer on the general

Droyfus-1 committed no indiscretion. Journast-Your tooks were well kept. You had special resources. Passing through the Char ps Elysee, in 189, you remarked: "Here lives a certain lat-Suppose we call on her. I los, heavy

Dreyfus It is false. I have never gam-Jounust-Did you know Mator Pate de Ciam?

Dreyfus-No. Jonaust-Did you know Major Hen y? conquet -You have no motive for aniostity against them?

Dreyfus-No. Journs:-And Colorel Picquart? Dieyfus-Lifton : From him. Jouannt - And Lies tenant Colon ! Ester-

hazy?

Dreyfus-I don't know him. Jounust-You never wrote him? Dreyfus-No. Jouanst-Colonel Du Pary de Clam says your writing at his dictation was less rm when he made you undergo a trial

on the day of your arrest. Dreyfus-My writing has not much changed. Here a non-commissioned officer who was standing in front of Major Carriere crossed the platform and handed Dreyfus ils writing on the day of his arrest. Dreyfus replied by insisting that there

was nothing to show any perceptible change in his handwriting. Colonel Journat then spoke of the interview with Du Paty de Clam, and world. It never before occured to me

Dreyfus replied: "I never confessed any-thing to Du Paty de Clam."

Colonel Jouaust then said: "At the time of your condemnation Du Paty de Clam went to see you in the Cherche Midi

prison. What passed between you? Dreyfus—He asked me if I had not given unimportant information in order to obtain other information. I replied, "No" and added that it was iniquitous to con-demn an innocent man. I also asked him to beg the minister of war to seek full Hight to the affair.

Jouaust-Did you not say to him, referring to a foreign military attache, that you could cut his throat with a pon-

Dreyfus-No. I asked Du Paty de Clam to have the investigation contin-ued. I said: 'Any government which has the means of investigation can have the foreign military attaches questioned. If I were in its place, rather than have any innocent man condemned, I would force them to speak, even if I had to hold a dagger to their throats."

Here occurred one of the most dramatic scenes in the examination. Dreyfus, tremendously excited, swayed to and fro for a moment, when all his pent-up emotion and indignation burst forth and he cried in a piercing voice, heard throughout the court, and even by those standing outside: "It is iniquitous to condemn an innocent man. I never confessed any.

thing; never!" Dreyfus, as he uttered the words, mised his right white-gloved hand and held it aloft as if appealing to Heaven to vindicate him. Jouanst-Did you say: 'If I handed over

documents it was to have more important ones in return? Drevfus-No. Jouanst-Did you say: 'In three years they will recognize my innocence?

did you say three years?"

Dreyfus—I asked for all means of investigation. They were refused me. I was justified in hoping that at the ond of two three years my innocence would come to light.

Jonaust-Why three years? Dreytus-Because a certain time is necasary to obtain light. Jounust-Had you an arriere pensee? (after thought.)

Colonel Jouanst then said: "Coming to the day of your degradation—what passed between you and Captain Lebrun Re-nault? What did you tell him-"

Dreyfus-Nothing. It wa sreally a sort of broken monologue on my part. I felt that everybody knew of the crime with which I was charged and I wished to say I was not guilty. I wished to make clear that the criminal was not he whom they had before their eyes and I said: 'Lebrun, I will cry aloud my innocence in the face

of the people.'

Jouanst-Did you not say: 'The mintster knows I handed over documents? Dreyfus-No. If I spoke of a minister who knew I was innocent, I referred to a conversation I previously had with Paty

Earlier in the examination Colon-Journet asked: "Had you relations with a lady living in the Rue Bizet?" Dreyfus replied: "I had no intimate re-lations with her." Jouanst-I do not mean from a moral

point of view, but from a military point of view. This woman was suspected of spying. Why did you visit her?

she was suspected. examination of the prisoner was doors, by five votes to two.

though much unnerved at the rigorous right, martial air. The counsel for the de- vame upon the unclastic examination and especially the unfeeling demeanor displayed toward him by Colonel Jouanst proved a tremendous strain or platform to the left of the judge's upon him.

that the harshness of the presiding judge prosecuting officer. All were well in view. was assumed and was intedded to disarm | Colonel Jouanst, in a stentorian voice, deingly sinxious to interpret ordinary courtesy into the grossest partiality toward as ordered, the accused be brought in. All the prisoner. If this be the case, and eyes were turned upon Dreyfus. His fresh such an explanation is quite plausible, complexion astonished all. The figure re-Dreyfus is naturally unaware of it and mains clean built. He entered with meathe effect upon his highly strung nerves sured steps. His mode of saluting the must be very severe.

eign newspapers was held this evening to protest against the manner in which they have been treated in the distribution of tice for five years. leading part in the proceedings, which ended in a decision to make the strongest favor of an amelioration of the conditions. journals were virtually excluded from toin favor of insignificant continental sheets.

EMILY CRAWFORD'S STORY How Dreyfus Looks and Acts-His

Peculiarly Disagreeable Voice (Copywright, 188, the Associated Press.) Rennes, Aug. 7-The ancient capital of Brittany was never less moved, never and the diction is less so. more sluggish, then on this memorable He. Dryfus had been known to be excited, but he had been keeping a stiff upper lip set of photographs of his children, brought from Paris by his mother-in-law. He had remarked to his brother, Matheta Dryins, on the strangeness of his fate, so strange that he himself could not realize it. Noching, he said, astounded him more than to find factions disputing furiously about him and to learn that he was an object of hatred to most of the officers. He said it grieved him to think that if there were

But he was spared such unseemly manifestations as those which so shook Zola's nerves last year and terrifled his wife. There was no howling in front of the prison. There was no craving of 'Death to anything like that. The Paris Journalists who had come to report the trial seemed calmed by the quietude of this dead city. It was expected that the Drefusites and anti-Dresfusites would shun each other and put up at different hotels, but they have tacitly agreed to sink their differences in each other's company. They not only lodge at the same hotels, but they umicably pass to each other the dishes. Rennes does not want them to be theatrical, and so they do not pose as ferocious patriots, but are glad to drop the characters assumed for the drama-loving public

To live exists in Bennes that the eyes of the world are within her walls 300 press men representing journalness all over the

is, or, at least, I never resilised it cultariy.

We were all up at five this morning an after a hurried meal we rushed to th oncert room of the Loces, where th trial takes place. The lycee is opposit the military prison and, with the parisi streets. Military preparations were going forward to prevent a lot of roughs con ing from Paris to act riotously. Dreyfu was to cross the street from the prison t the court room, but nobody was to se him except the military which barred th street to the right and left of the Locee door. An officer whispered to me, when was in the Lycee, to go to the window which he indicated and get a glimpse Dreyfus. The prisoner was to cross the street at ten minutes past six and to wait in a private room for the summons to ap pear before his judges. Precisely a the time named the door of the military pri son oppened and Dreyfus, guarded by a captain of gendarmerie, appeared. He captain of gendarmeric, appeared. He FOUR ATTENDANTS HELD wore a brand new uniform. The stiff linings had not yet formed into the shape of the figure, the whole suit seemeda an awkward fit. The three rows of gold braid that were torn from his cuffs on the day of his degradation were glinting in the sun. The man was as stiff as his uniform. He held his bead high as if on purpose, but his shoulders stooped:. The tep was that of a man not used to freedom, and extremely measured and mechanical. One might think he marked the time as he walked. His hair is of reddish gray, his neat mustache is frankly red. The face had a drawn and worn expression, the eyes furtively inquiring, as if looking out for trans and pitfalls. His complexion is fresh, the kind of freshness that accompanies auburn hair. The lips are rather thin and the chin is t'ust of a

rong man. Indeed, the chin contradicts the expression of the eyes. Captain Preyfus crossed the sall close to me and entered a room the door of which closed behind him. I saw also the arrival of the witnesses, who were taken to the rector's room, Generals Billot, Mercier, Chanoine, Gonse, Zurlinden and De Boisdeffer were in uniform, as many of the field and subaltern officers were. The widow of Colonel Henry leaned upon the arm of Captain Wunos. She was most amiably soluted by Generals De Botsdeffre and Mercier. She looks stagey, and not ladylike. General Pellieux kept aloof, M. Cavaignac's cheerfulness seemed forced, but Former President Casimir Perfer was blithe as a boy. He wore a summer suit of shepherd's pinkl, a white waistcoat and straw hat. Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was in plian clothes and was coldshouldered by the army people. But apparently he did not mind. He had played the winning card and could afford to be different. No members of the Dreyfus family were anywhere visible, but most of the leading partisans of Dreyfus had come.

The concert room where the trial is held has a vaulted roof. The wails are adorned with tablets containing the names of famous Bretons. Just behind the seat placed for Drevfus is a tablet on which Dreyfus-I only learned that at my trial the last name is that of Renan. At T presenting arms. The judges entered from the flanges of the car who the wings and were in full dress uniform. ended with a few minor questions and They proceeded in Indian file to their the court decided to sit behind closed places behind a long table on a slightly raised platform. Colonel Jouant, the pre-Madame Dreyfus visited her husband siding officer, is a man of dignified appear. fense have seats and deaks on the stage table. The seat of the accused is in front There are many persons who were pres- and also on the stage. Pacing it on the ent at the trial, now under the impression | right side, are desks for the registrar and A meeting of the correspondents of forhis fingers betrayed nervousness. His

tickets to the trial. The English and The first incident was the declaration of American pressman, who are the great- the president-colonel that he had unlimitest sufferers from the unintelligent way in ed power to call witnesses. He then ordwhich the tickets were allotted, took the ered those of M. Quesmy de Beaurepaire representations in the proper quarter in 1894. Dryfus answered cautiously all ques. tions. The judge was fair, but evidently Eeveral prominent English and American not friendly. He showed himself, however, sensible and soher-minded and im-

pressed every one favorably. The accused is unfortunate in not being nhie, apart from his sufferings, as told by others, to command sympathy. His countenance only expressed a wish to hide his feelings. It is a rettrent face, but not a bud one. One would like it to be more frank. The voice is not pleasing

Dreyfus seems without dramatic feeling day. It seemed a hundred thousand miles and lacks ease in all things. However, away from Dreyfus and his exciting case, he passed today through a cruel ordeal. It was trying, after the experience of the last five years, to find himself in the full and yesterday he refused to see the last blaze of publicity, and stared at and scrutinized by 500 observers.

In the course of a conversation with

Maitre De Mange, I remarked that Dray-

fus seemed to me unresponsive and in-capable of emitting a flow of feeling.

"Think," he attrwered, "what you or would be if for five years out of humanity's reach, constantly under the eye of a surfy jailer, and not only under his eye but within the alm of his revolver. He was bound to stience except when given an acquittal it would not change their leave to speak. He was brost with enemies, was treated as the vilent of mortals, was put in chains, though docile and submissive. He almost leagned to cower, He found he was losing the lingual facuity and had to speak to himself to keep | it for ood. it up. I knew him before he was sent to the traftor" or "Death to the Jews," or Devil's Island. He was then hearty, responsive and really good company with those he liked. His voice was singularly tuneful and expressive, but he lost it, from the effect of anguish and anger. The posterns greatly influence the voice. Drovfus is now the ghost of his former self. All spirit was broken down by the tyrannical treatment, the vapor bath, the poxious insects and the isolation from all intelligent homen beings. take their meals at the same tables and proud, but he is cowed. That hellow voice ig such evidence to me of long and indescribable suffering. It is a far-off voice, like what one hears in a telephone. His lackrymal glands are worn out. In short, he is a wreck. I wish his pride would suffer him to collapse. If it did, he would draw tears from the most stony hearted. He seemed to me miraculous as

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As If Made by the Dents of Keepers' Knees

COVER THE DEAD BODY

Of a Paretic at Manhattan Hospital, New York

On a Charge of Murder-Bensting Condition of the Budy Dissipped on the Post Mertem.

New York, Aug. 1.-An examination of the body of James McGuire, formerly a paretic inmate at Manhattan hospital, on Ward's island, and who died in that institution on Saturday, led to the arrest tonight of four keepers. Thomas Sexton, Patric Ryan, Daniel O'Connell and Martin White, who may have to answer to a charge of murder. The arrests were made on the strength of the report of the coroner's physician, who conducted the post mortem and reached the conclusion that McMufre met death by violence Scarcely a spot on the dead man's body was free from bruises, which apparently were the result not of blows of a club or other instrument, but of pressure from knees of the attendants. From his head to his knees deep blue dents were discernible on the flesh. Six of the ribs on the right side were kroken. The intestines had broken through the abdomenal membrane, while the membrane itself had been tern almost to #lbbons. The kidneys and liver had been budly bruised, and although there was no fracture the skull, there was a large abrasion at

the back of the head. McGuir, before becoming insane, had been a professional strong man , and

TWENTY-NINE ARE DEAD

As the Besuit of the Bridgeport, Coon., Troitey Car Accident, Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 7.-Twenty-nine persons were killed in the trolley car neckdent at Oronoque Festerday. Of the dozen injured only three are in serious condition. Examination of the treatle and the wreeked car by the coroner's jury and engineering experts today showed the structure was perfectly sound, In 1894. Major Gondrion introduced me to oclock the coming of the court was anher, and as Gondrion belonged to the inquiry bureau he ought to have known if

presenting arms. The judges entered from the flanges of the car wheels were dubroturned to shut of the current. George Hamilton, the motormen, has been are ed, charged with manelaughter. The gen erally accepted theory is that the car running rapidly when it reached the tresthis afternoon and found him hopeful, al- ance, not unintellectual, and has an up- ile and was swaying and that wasn it it jumped the track from going over. The coroner's jury has not yet concluded its investigation.

NOT SO BLACK AS PAINTED

Whitewashish Seports Brought Up the Coast From tou-temals, San Francisco, Aug. 7.-The steamer San Jose arrived from Panama and way ports today. According to advices re ceived by the vessel the situation in reported and a comparatively peaceful state of affairs exists. The government has not been unnecessarily unjust in dealing with political offenders and though the country is in had way financially, continuation of peace will adjust mate ters. There have been no political executions except where consulrators have to be cited. The indictment is that of been caught red-handed in the act of try-

MARTIN DELANEY PARDONED

Was Serving at Lonning for Removing Mortgaged Property, Guthrie O. T. Aug. 7.-Marin Delaney, who was given a sentence of one year to the pentientiery at Lansing, Kan., by Judge Burford, for removing mortgaged property out of the territory, was granted pardon by Governor Barnes yesterday, Delaney lives in this county, southeast of this city about four miles, and had served out over half of his sentence. He had a good prison record, and tide fact and the further fact that one of his chills dren had just died, induced the governor

to release him. Apeniah Crisis Burfin November, Madrid, Aug. 1.-Marshall Martines Campos, president of the senate, in an terview just published, predicts a missterial crisis in November, adding that the ministers of war, marine and justice, General Polynieja, Admiral Gomes Imam and Senor Duran, respectively, will re-

nign. Ep for Selling Storten Fruit. London, Aug. 1. Secretary Carmichael, of Sir Thomas Lipton's company, was committed for trial at the Soutzwark police court today charged with being in possession of a large quantity of fruit declared by a medical inspector to be w

National Cyclain Berred. Montreal, us., Aug. 7,-Members of the National Cyclists' association will not be allowed to race at the world's when meet here. This is the amountement made by Secretary Sturney'ed the International Cycling association, who arrived here on the steamer Dominion today.

fought in front of a church yesterday, and several persons, including a pr were injured.

Madrid, Aug. 7.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Castellon. Opposing

tiends of Catholies and Pres Th

suys there is no truth in the report that he bore himself, through all those long